WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An oscillation prevention circuit used for two-point interactive communication between a communication equipment at one point and other communication equipment at another point connected to each other via a transmission system, wherein a means for preventing an oscillation phenomenon occurring between the transmitter/receiver sections in the two communication equipment is provided in either one of the two communication equipment.

2. The oscillation prevention circuit of claim 1, wherein one of the two communication equipment comprises a transmitter section including a microphone for sending a signal such as an audio signal and an amplifier circuit, and a receiver section including a speaker or an ear phone for receiving information and an amplifier circuit, and the other communication equipment comprises a transmitter section including a similar microphone and an amplifier circuit, and a receiver section including a speaker or an ear phone and an amplifier circuit.

3. The oscillation prevention circuit of claim 2, wherein the means for preventing the oscillation phenomenon comprises switch circuits provided in the transmitter section and receiver section respectively for turning ON/OFF a signal flow, and a control circuit for providing controls so that the switch circuit in the receiver section is turned OFF when the switch circuit in the transmitter section is ON and the switch circuit in the receiver section is turned ON when the switch circuit in the transmitter section is OFF to prevent both of the switch circuit from being turned ON at the same time.

4. The oscillation prevention circuit of claim 3, wherein the control circuit comprises a pair of switch drive circuits for driving the switch circuit in the transmitter section

and that in the receiver section, a flip-flop circuit for alternately running the two switch drive circuits so that the two switch circuits will not be turned ON at the same time, and an oscillation circuit for running this flip-flop circuit.

5. The oscillation prevention circuit of claim 1, wherein either one of the two communication equipment connected to each other is a slave handset for mobile communication such as a mobile-phone; this slave handset for mobile communication comprises a first transmitter/receiver and a second transmitter/receiver arranged at a position where signal transaction can be performed with the first transmitter/receiver; when the mobile communication equipment receives a radio wave for mobile communication, the first transmitter/receiver transmits a very weak electromagnetic wave weaker than the radio wave to the second transmitter/receiver; and the second transmitter/receiver receives the very weak electromagnetic wave from the first transmitter/receiver, reports reception of the signal for mobile communication equipment and, after receiving the signal, transmits a very weak electromagnetic wave to the first transmitter/receiver to enable communications via mobile communication equipment.

6. The oscillation prevention circuit of claim 5, wherein the second transmitter/receiver has a transmitter/receiver section with a microphone for voice communication, a speaker for incoming call, and a speaker for voice communication integrated into a body having the size adapted to being set in a human ear or corresponding to a human ear's entrance.

7. The oscillation prevention circuit of claim 5, wherein the first transmitter/receiver is incorporated in an communication equipment for mobile communication, set in an external connection terminal for mobile communication equipment, or an ear phone terminal for mobile communication equipment.

8. The oscillation prevention circuit of Claim 5, wherein a second transmitter/receiver can communicate with a desired party by selecting the desired party from a plurality of parties registered in the memory for a mobile communication equipment.

9. The oscillation prevention circuit of claim 5, wherein the very weak electromagnetic wave requires a transmission power of 0.008 W or less.